# Prodám tyto knihy o orchidejích

NATIVE COLOMBIAN ORCHIDS – 5 dílů (prodej pouze jako celek)
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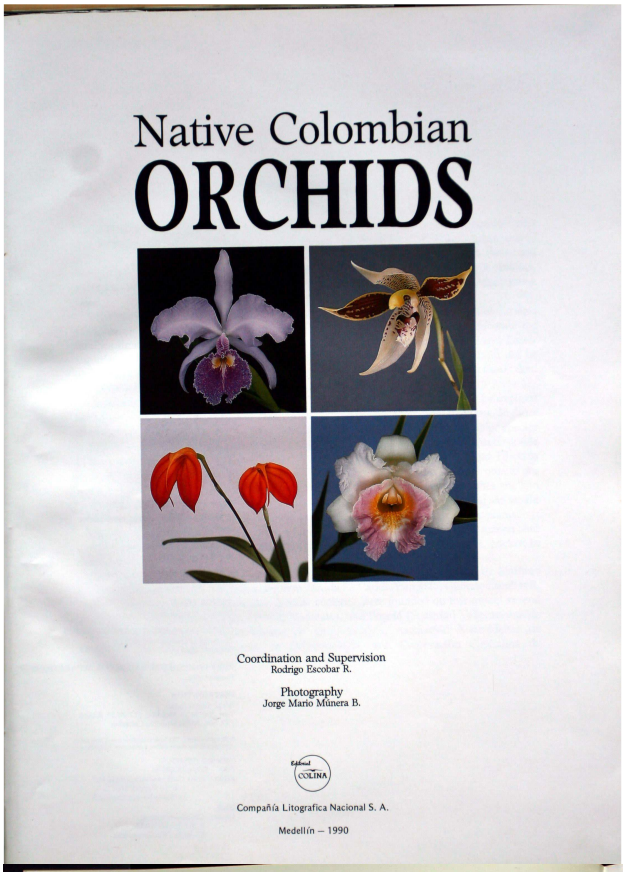
Native Colombian
ORCHIDS

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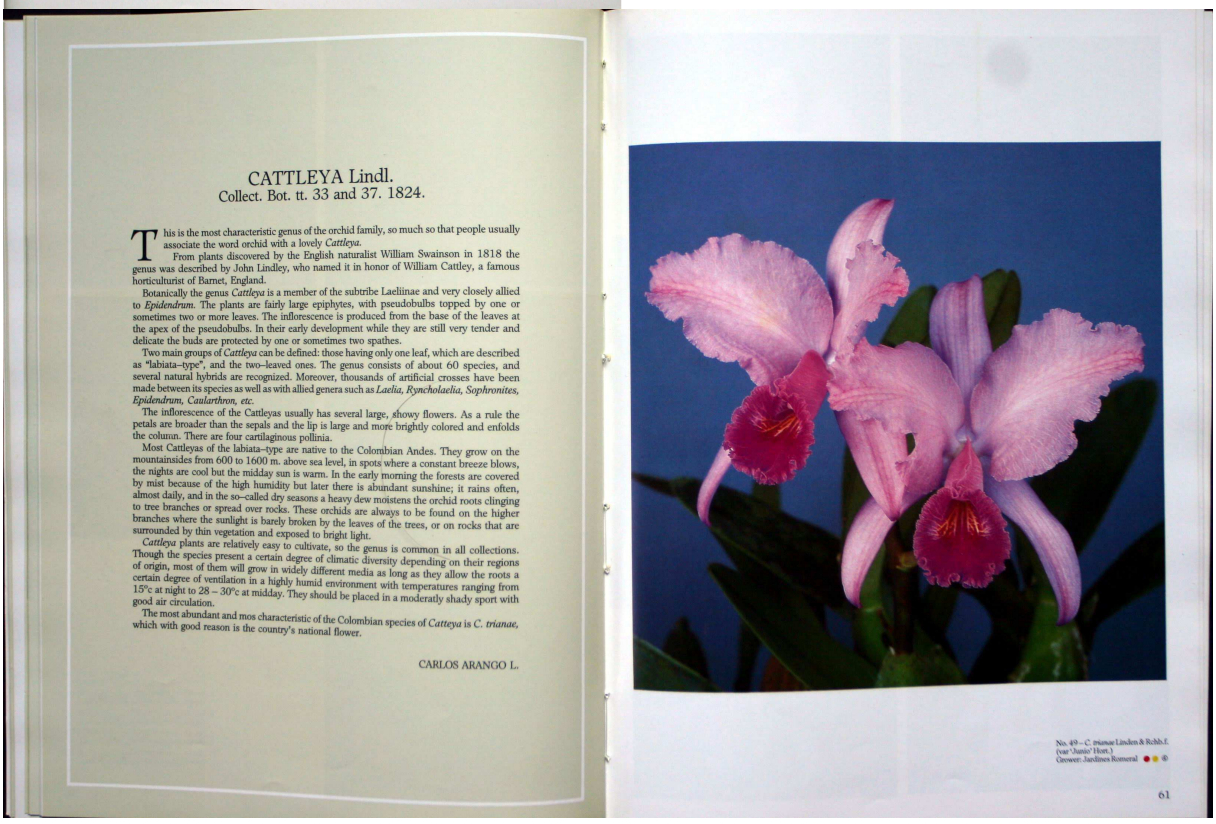
Compañía Litografica Nacional S. A.

Medellín – 1990


CATTLEYA Lindl.
Collect. Bot. tt. 33 and 37. 1824.

This is the most characteristic genus of the orchid family, so much so that people usually associate the word orchid with a lovely *Cattleya*.

From plants discovered by the English naturalist William Swainson in 1818 the genus was described by John Lindley, who named it in honor of William Cattley, a famous horticulturist of Barnet, England.

Botanically the genus *Cattleya* is a member of the subtribe Laeliinae and very closely allied to *Epidendrum*. The plants are fairly large epiphytes, with pseudobulbs topped by one or sometimes two or more leaves. The inflorescence is produced from the base of the leaves at the apex of the pseudobulbs. In their early development while they are still very tender and delicate the buds are protected by one or sometimes two spathes.

Two main groups of *Cattleya* can be defined: those having only one leaf, which are described as "labiata–type", and the two–leaved ones. The genus consists of about 60 species, and several natural hybrids are recognized. Moreover, thousands of artificial crosses have been made between its species as well as with allied genera such as *Laelia, Ryncholaelia, Sophronites, Epidendrum, Caularthron, etc.*

The inflorescence of the Cattleyas usually has several large, showy flowers. As a rule the petals are broader than the sepals and the lip is large and more brightly colored and enfolds the column. There are four cartilaginous pollinia.

Most Cattleyas of the labiata–type are native to the Colombian Andes. They grow on the mountainsides from 600 to 1600 m. above sea level, in spots where a constant breeze blows, the nights are cool but the midday sun is warm. In the early morning the forests are covered by mist because of the high humidity but later there is abundant sunshine; it rains often, almost daily, and in the so–called dry seasons a heavy dew moistens the orchid roots clinging to tree branches or spread over rocks. These orchids are always to be found on the higher branches where the sunlight is barely broken by the leaves of the trees, or on rocks that are surrounded by thin vegetation and exposed to bright light.

*Cattleya* plants are relatively easy to cultivate, so the genus is common in all collections. Though the species present a certain degree of climatic diversity depending on their regions of origin, most of them will grow in widely different media as long as they allow the roots a certain degree of ventilation in a highly humid environment with temperatures ranging from 15°c at night to 28 – 30°c at midday. They should be placed in a moderatly shady sport with good air circulation.

The most abundant and mos characteristic of the Colombian species of *Catteya* is *C. trianae*, which with good reason is the country's national flower.

CARLOS ARANGO L.


No. 49 – C. trianae Linden & Rchb.f.
(var 'Junin' Hort.)
Grower: Jardines Romeral

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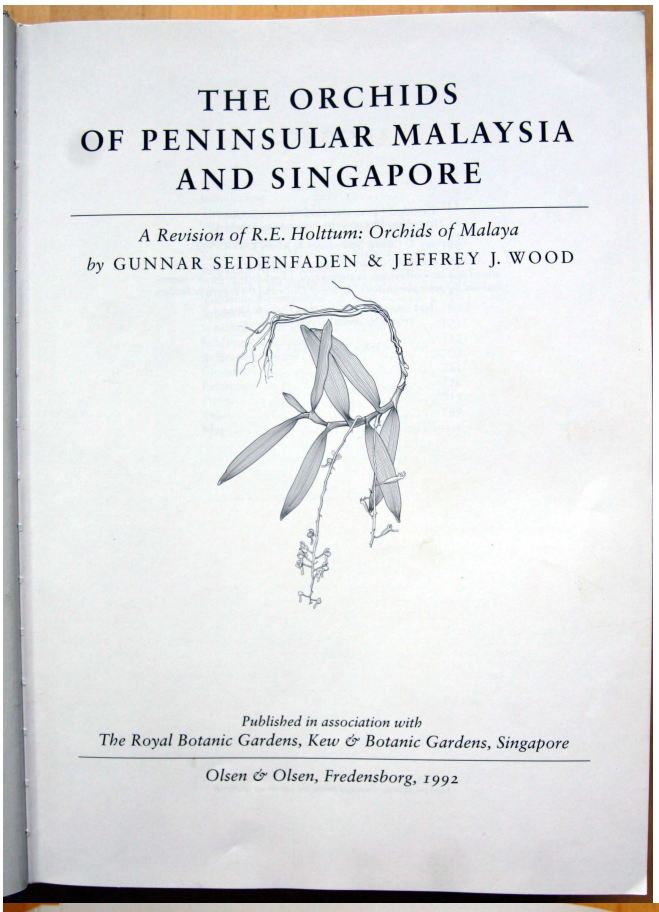
# THE ORCHIDS OF PENINSULAR MALYSIA AND SINGAPORE

Špičkové zpracování



THE ORCHIDS
OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
AND SINGAPORE

*A Revision of R.E. Holttum: Orchids of Malaya*
*by* GUNNAR SEIDENFADEN & JEFFREY J. WOOD

*Published in association with*
*The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew & Botanic Gardens, Singapore*

*Olsen & Olsen, Fredensborg, 1992*

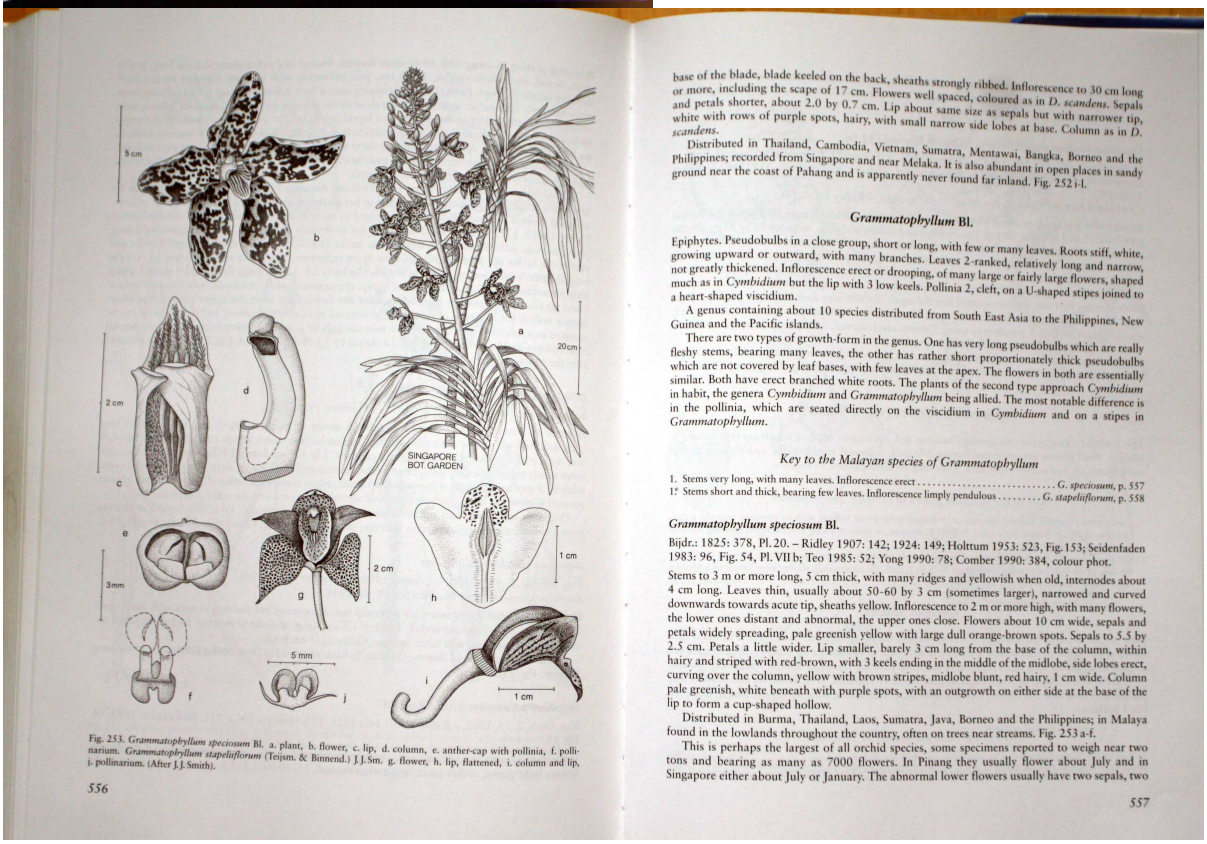



Fig. 253. *Grammatophyllum speciosum* Bl. a. plant, b. flower, c. lip, d. column, e. anther-cap with pollinia, f. pollinarium. *Grammatophyllum stapeliiflorum* (Teijsm. & Binnend.) J.J.Sm. g. flower, h. lip, flattened, i. column and lip, j. pollinarium. (After J.J. Smith).



base of the blade, blade keeled on the back, sheaths strongly ribbed. Inflorescence to 30 cm long or more, including the scape of 17 cm. Flowers well spaced, coloured as in *D. scandens*. Sepals and petals shorter, about 2.0 by 0.7 cm. Lip about same size as sepals but with narrower tip, white with rows of purple spots, hairy, with small narrow side lobes at base. Column as in *D. scandens*.

Distributed in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Sumatra, Mentawai, Bangka, Borneo and the Philippines; recorded from Singapore and near Melaka. It is also abundant in open places in sandy ground near the coast of Pahang and is apparently never found far inland. Fig. 252 i-l.

### *Grammatophyllum* Bl.

Epiphytes. Pseudobulbs in a close group, short or long, with few or many leaves. Roots stiff, white, growing upward or outward, with many branches. Leaves 2-ranked, relatively long and narrow, not greatly thickened. Inflorescence erect or drooping, of many large or fairly large flowers, shaped much as in *Cymbidium* but the lip with 3 low keels. Pollinia 2, cleft, on a U-shaped stipes joined to a heart-shaped viscidium.

A genus containing about 10 species distributed from South East Asia to the Philippines, New Guinea and the Pacific islands.

There are two types of growth-form in the genus. One has very long pseudobulbs which are really fleshy stems, bearing many leaves, the other has rather short proportionately thick pseudobulbs which are not covered by leaf bases, with few leaves at the apex. The flowers in both are essentially similar. Both have erect branched white roots. The plants of the second type approach *Cymbidium* in habit, the genera *Cymbidium* and *Grammatophyllum* being allied. The most notable difference is in the pollinia, which are seated directly on the viscidium in *Cymbidium* and on a stipes in *Grammatophyllum*.

#### *Key to the Malayan species of Grammatophyllum*

1. Stems very long, with many leaves. Inflorescence erect ..... *G. speciosum*, p. 557
1* Stems short and thick, bearing few leaves. Inflorescence limply pendulous ..... *G. stapeliiflorum*, p. 558

#### *Grammatophyllum speciosum* Bl.

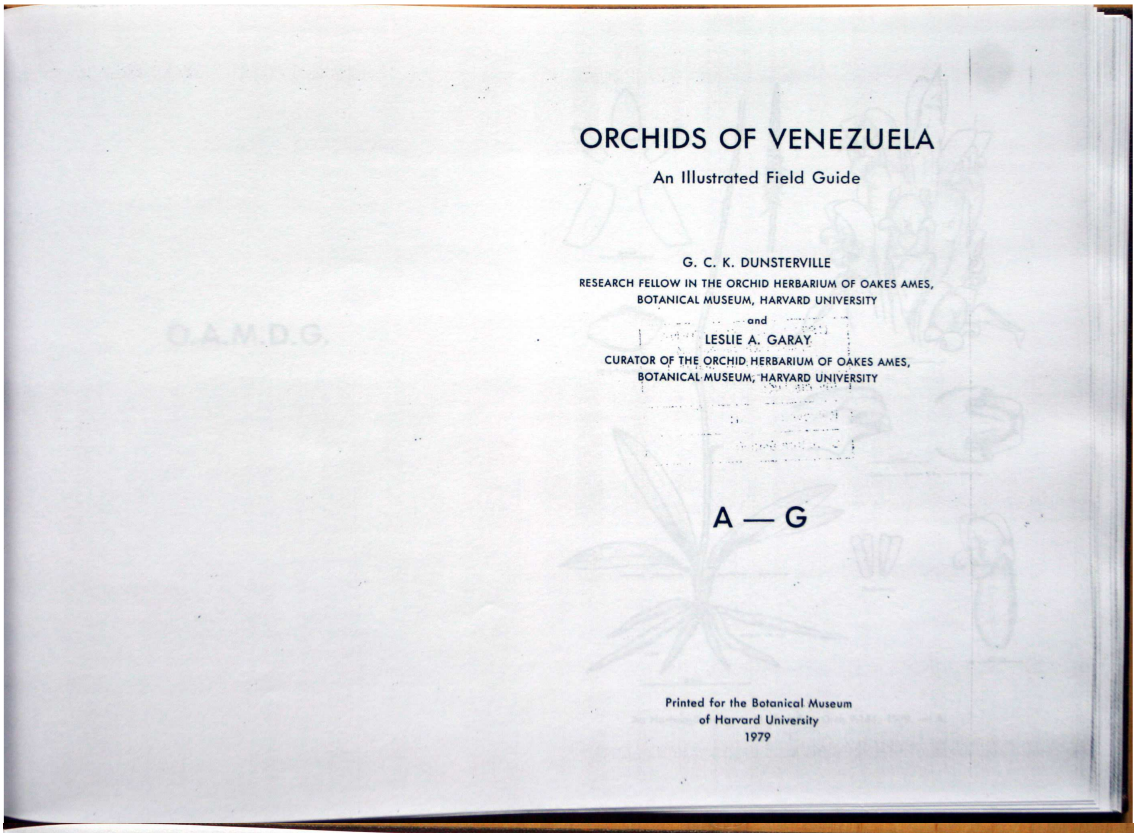
Bijdr.: 1825: 378, Pl. 20. – Ridley 1907: 142; 1924: 149; Holttum 1953: 523, Fig. 153; Seidenfaden 1983: 96, Fig. 54, Pl. VII b; Teo 1985: 52; Yong 1990: 78; Comber 1990: 384, colour phot.

Stems to 3 m or more long, 5 cm thick, with many ridges and yellowish when old, internodes about 4 cm long. Leaves thin, usually about 50-60 by 3 cm (sometimes larger), narrowed and curved downwards towards acute tip, sheaths yellow. Inflorescence to 2 m or more high, with many flowers, the lower ones distant and abnormal, the upper ones close. Flowers about 10 cm wide, sepals and petals widely spreading, pale greenish yellow with large dull orange-brown spots. Sepals to 5.5 by 2.5 cm. Petals a little wider. Lip smaller, barely 3 cm long from the base of the column, within hairy and striped with red-brown, with 3 keels ending in the middle of the midlobe, side lobes erect, curving over the column, yellow with brown stripes, midlobe blunt, red hairy, 1 cm wide. Column pale greenish, white beneath with purple spots, with an outgrowth on either side at the base of the lip to form a cup-shaped hollow.

Distributed in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines; in Malaya found in the lowlands throughout the country, often on trees near streams. Fig. 253 a-f.

This is perhaps the largest of all orchid species, some specimens reported to weigh near two tons and bearing as many as 7000 flowers. In Pinang they usually flower about July and in Singapore either about July or January. The abnormal lower flowers usually have two sepals, two

ORCHIDS OF VENEZUELA – 3 díly (vázaná fotokopie)
Velmi kvalitní pérovky



ORCHIDS OF VENEZUELA

An Illustrated Field Guide

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A — G

Printed for the Botanical Museum
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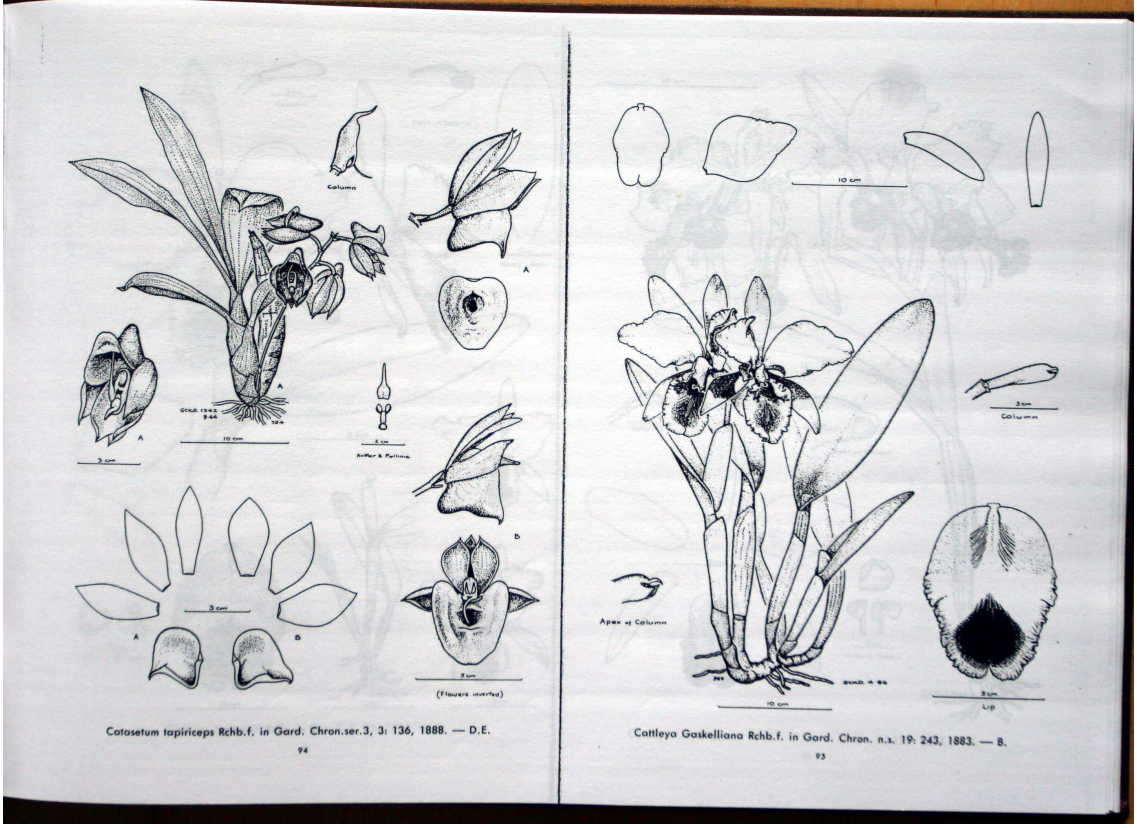
1979



Catasetum tapiriceps Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron.ser.3, 3: 136, 1888. — D.E.

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Cattleya Gaskelliana Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. n.s. 19: 243, 1883. — B.

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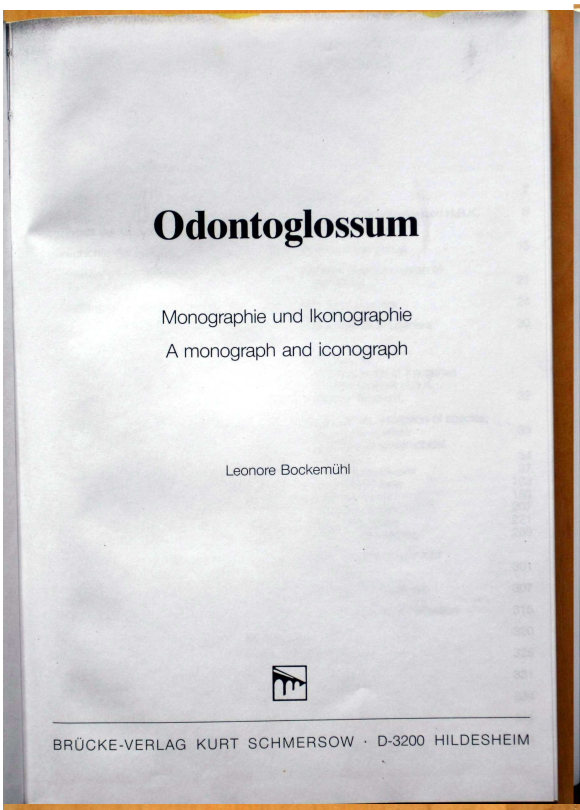
Odontoglossum monografie – (vázaná fotokopie)
Anglický a německý text



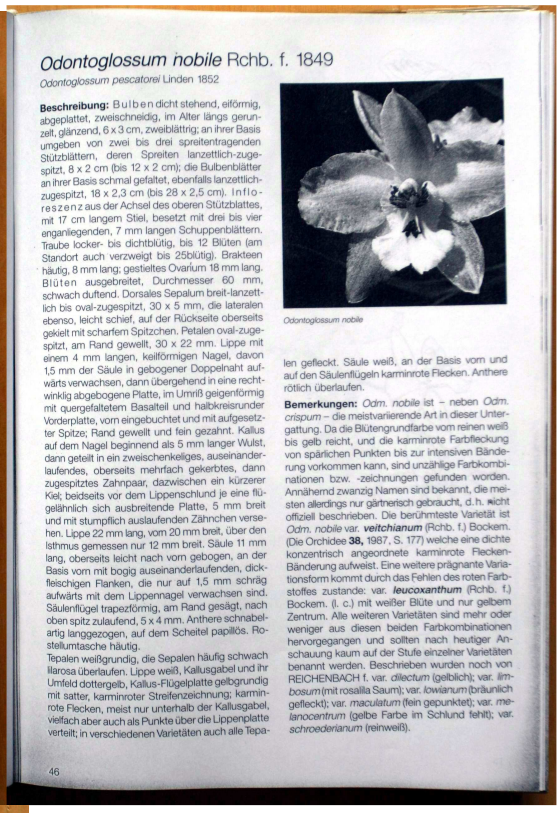
# Odontoglossum

Monographie und Ikonographie

A monograph and iconograph

Leonore Bockemühl

BRÜCKE-VERLAG KURT SCHMERSOW · D-3200 HILDESHEIM



## *Odontoglossum nobile* Rchb. f. 1849

*Odontoglossum pescatorei* Linden 1852

**Beschreibung:** Bulben dicht stehend, eiförmig, abgeplattet, zweischneidig, im Alter längs gerunzelt, glänzend, 6 x 3 cm, zweiblättrig; an ihrer Basis umgeben von zwei bis drei spreitentragenden Stützblättern, deren Spreiten lanzettlich-zugespitzt, 8 x 2 cm (bis 12 x 2 cm); die Bulbenblätter an ihrer Basis schmal gefaltet, ebenfalls lanzettlich-zugespitzt, 18 x 2,3 cm (bis 28 x 2,5 cm). Inflorescenz aus der Achsel des oberen Stützblattes, mit 17 cm langem Stiel, besetzt mit drei bis vier enganliegenden, 7 mm langen Schuppenblättern. Traube locker- bis dichtblütig, bis 12 Blüten (am Standort auch verzweigt bis 25blütig). Brakteen häutig, 8 mm lang; gestieltes Ovarium 18 mm lang. Blüten ausgebreitet, Durchmesser 60 mm, schwach duftend. Dorsales Sepalum breit-lanzettlich bis oval-zugespitzt, 30 x 5 mm, die lateralen ebenso, leicht schief, auf der Rückseite oberseits gekielt mit scharfem Spitzchen. Petalen oval-zugespitzt, am Rand gewellt, 30 x 22 mm. Lippe mit einem 4 mm langen, keilförmigen Nagel, davon 1,5 mm der Säule in gebogener Doppelnaht aufwärts verwachsen, dann übergehend in eine rechtwinklig abgebogene Platte, im Umriß geigenförmig mit quergefaltetem Basalteil und halbkreisrunder Vorderplatte, vorn eingebuchtet und mit aufgesetzter Spitze; Rand gewellt und fein gezahnt. Kallus auf dem Nagel beginnend als 5 mm langer Wulst, dann geteilt in ein zweischenkeliges, auseinanderlaufendes, oberseits mehrfach gekerbtes, dann zugespitztes Zahnpaar, dazwischen ein kürzerer Kiel; beidseits vor dem Lippenschlund je eine flügelähnlich sich ausbreitende Platte, 5 mm breit und mit stumpflich auslaufenden Zähnchen versehen. Lippe 22 mm lang, vorn 20 mm breit, über den Isthmus gemessen nur 12 mm breit. Säule 11 mm lang, oberseits leicht nach vorn gebogen, an der Basis vorn mit bogig auseinanderlaufenden, dickfleischigen Flanken, die nur auf 1,5 mm schräg aufwärts mit dem Lippennagel verwachsen sind. Säulenflügel trapezförmig, am Rand gesägt, nach oben spitz zulaufend, 5 x 4 mm. Anthere schnabelartig langgezogen, auf dem Scheitel papillös. Rostellumtasche häutig.

Tepalen weißgrundig, die Sepalen häufig schwach lilarosa überlaufen. Lippe weiß, Kallusgabel und ihr Umfeld dottergelb, Kallus-Flügelplatte gelbgrundig mit satter, karminroter Streifenzeichnung; karminrote Flecken, meist nur unterhalb der Kallusgabel, vielfach aber auch als Punkte über die Lippenplatte verteilt; in verschiedenen Varietäten auch alle Tepalen gefleckt. Säule weiß, an der Basis vorn und auf den Säulenflügeln karminrote Flecken. Anthere rötlich überlaufen.



*Odontoglossum nobile*

**Bemerkungen:** *Odm. nobile* ist – neben *Odm. crispum* – die meistvariierende Art in dieser Untergattung. Da die Blütengrundfarbe vom reinen weiß bis gelb reicht, und die karminrote Farbfleckung von spärlichen Punkten bis zur intensiven Bänderung vorkommen kann, sind unzählige Farbkombinationen bzw. -zeichnungen gefunden worden. Annähernd zwanzig Namen sind bekannt, die meisten allerdings nur gärtnerisch gebraucht, d. h. nicht offiziell beschrieben. Die berühmteste Varietät ist *Odm. nobile* var. ***veitchianum*** (Rchb. f.) Bockem. (Die Orchidee **38,** 1987, S. 177) welche eine dichte konzentrisch angeordnete karminrote Flecken-Bänderung aufweist. Eine weitere prägnante Variationsform kommt durch das Fehlen des roten Farbstoffes zustande: var. ***leucoxanthum*** (Rchb. f.) Bockem. (l. c.) mit weißer Blüte und nur gelbem Zentrum. Alle weiteren Varietäten sind mehr oder weniger aus diesen beiden Farbkombinationen hervorgegangen und sollten nach heutiger Anschauung kaum auf der Stufe einzelner Varietäten benannt werden. Beschrieben wurden noch von REICHENBACH f. var. *dilectum* (gelblich); var. *limbosum* (mit rosalila Saum); var. *lowianum* (bräunlich gefleckt); var. *maculatum* (fein gepunktet); var. *melanocentrum* (gelbe Farbe im Schlund fehlt); var. *schroederianum* (reinweiß).

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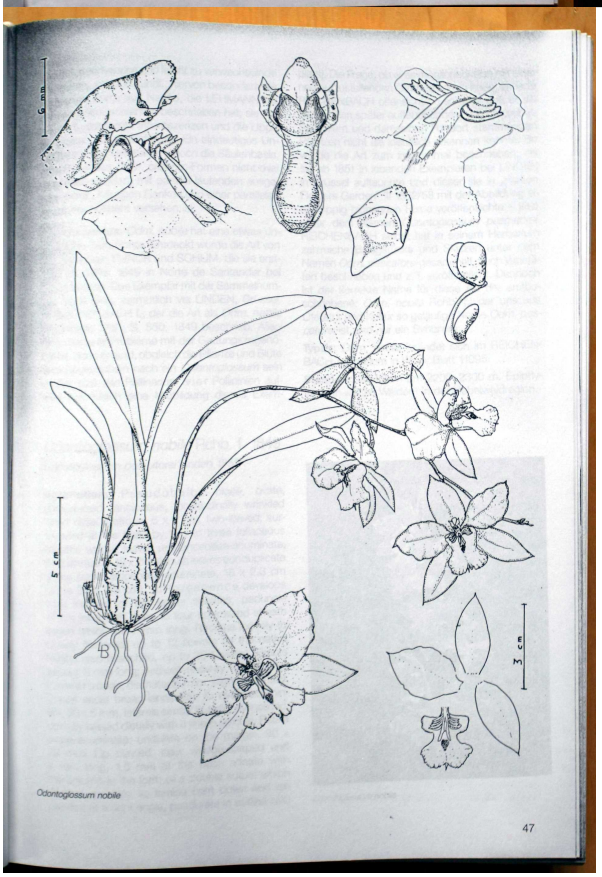

6 cm

5 cm

3 cm

*Odontoglossum nobile*

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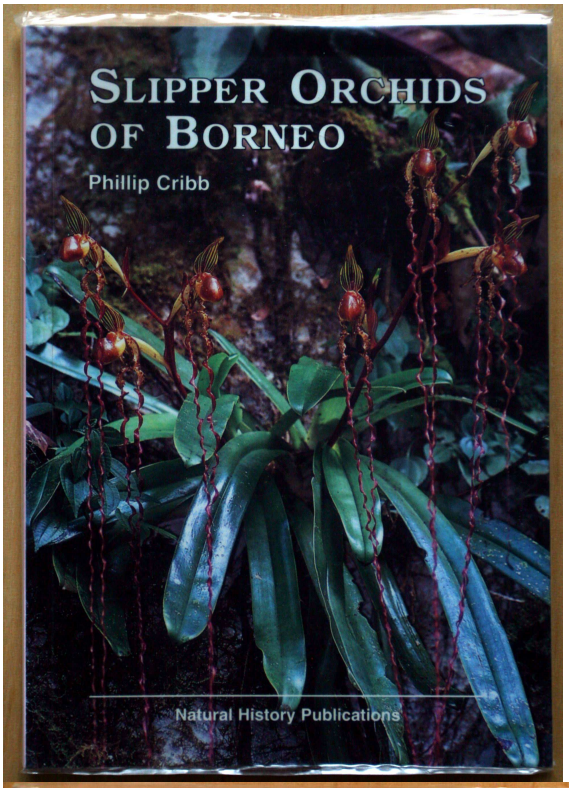
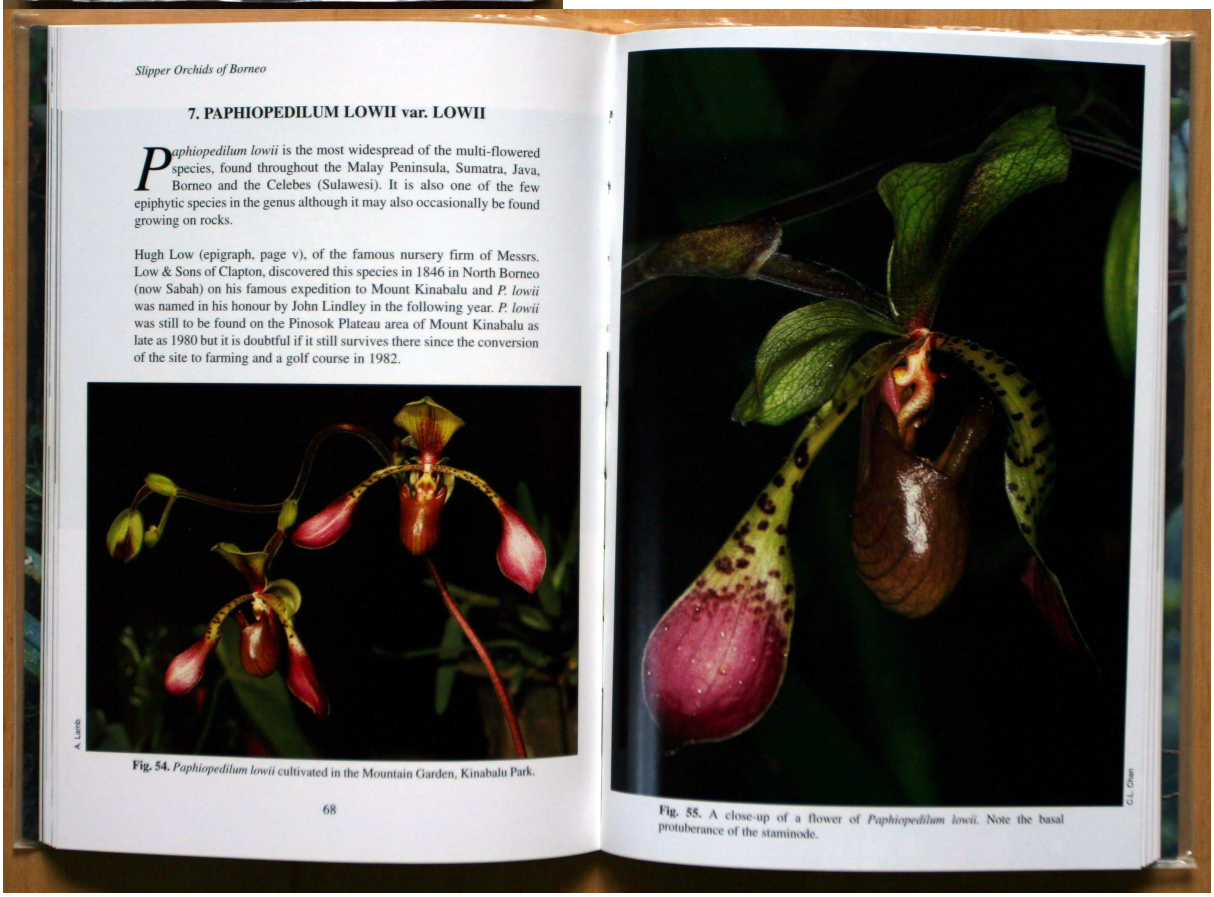
SLIPPER ORCHIDS OF BORNEO



*Slipper Orchids of Borneo*

**7. PAPHIOPEDILUM LOWII var. LOWII**

*Paphiopedilum lowii* is the most widespread of the multi-flowered species, found throughout the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Celebes (Sulawesi). It is also one of the few epiphytic species in the genus although it may also occasionally be found growing on rocks.

Hugh Low (epigraph, page v), of the famous nursery firm of Messrs. Low & Sons of Clapton, discovered this species in 1846 in North Borneo (now Sabah) on his famous expedition to Mount Kinabalu and *P. lowii* was named in his honour by John Lindley in the following year. *P. lowii* was still to be found on the Pinosok Plateau area of Mount Kinabalu as late as 1980 but it is doubtful if it still survives there since the conversion of the site to farming and a golf course in 1982.

A. Lamb

**Fig. 54.** *Paphiopedilum lowii* cultivated in the Mountain Garden, Kinabalu Park.

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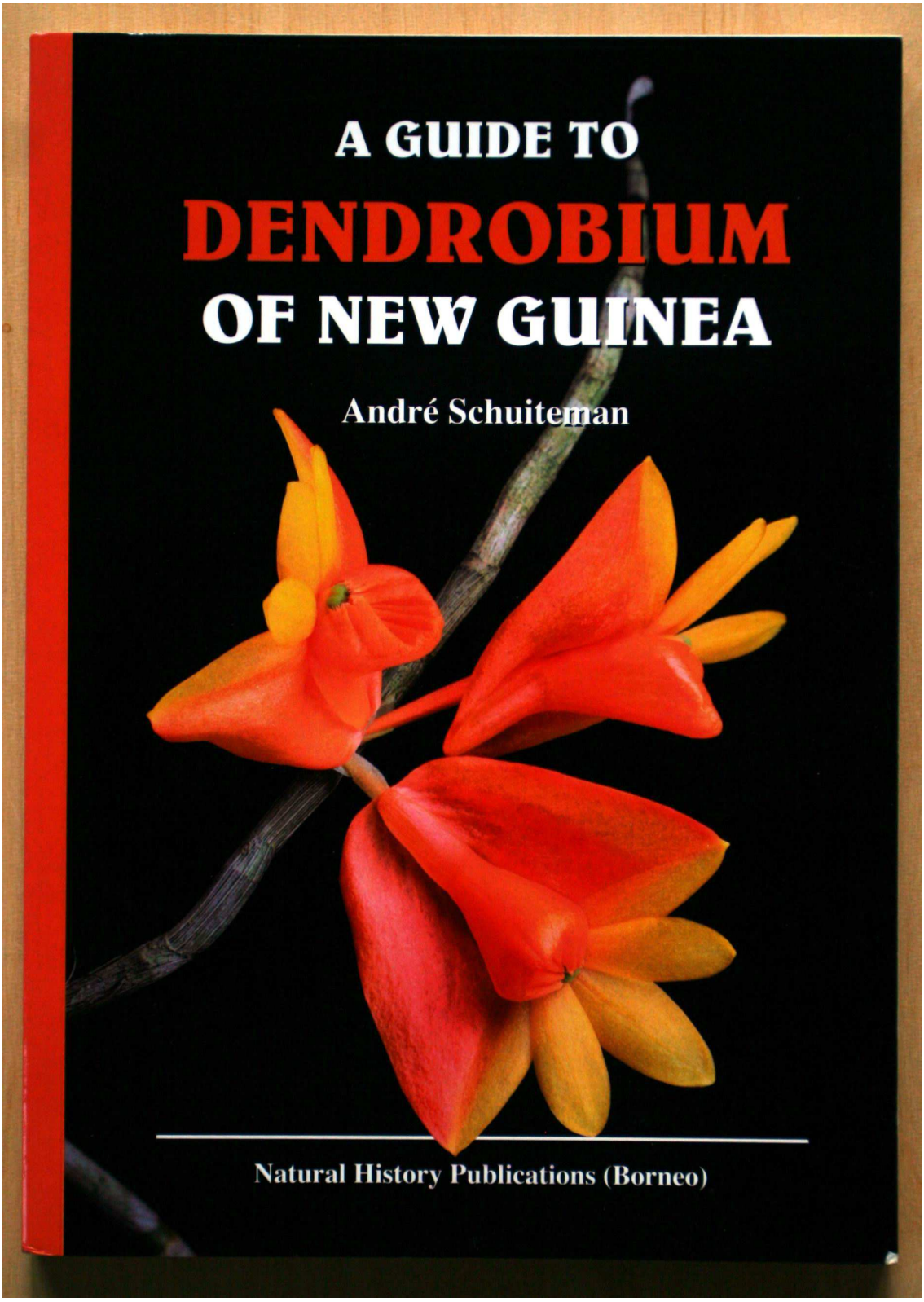
C.L. Chan

**Fig. 55.** A close-up of a flower of *Paphiopedilum lowii*. Note the basal protuberance of the staminode.

A GUIDE TO DENDROBIUM OF NEW GUINEA



Cattleya - Bifoliate
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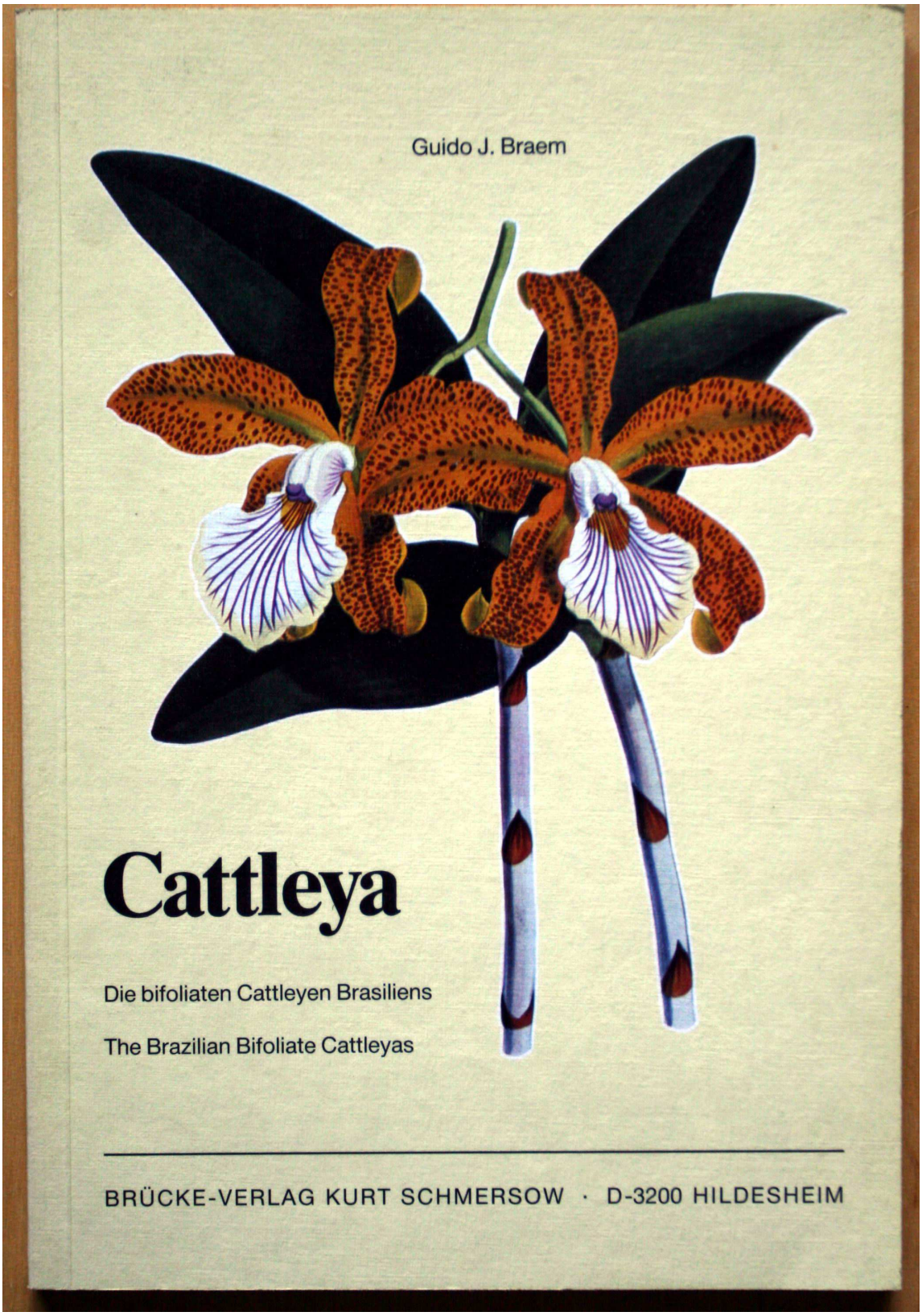
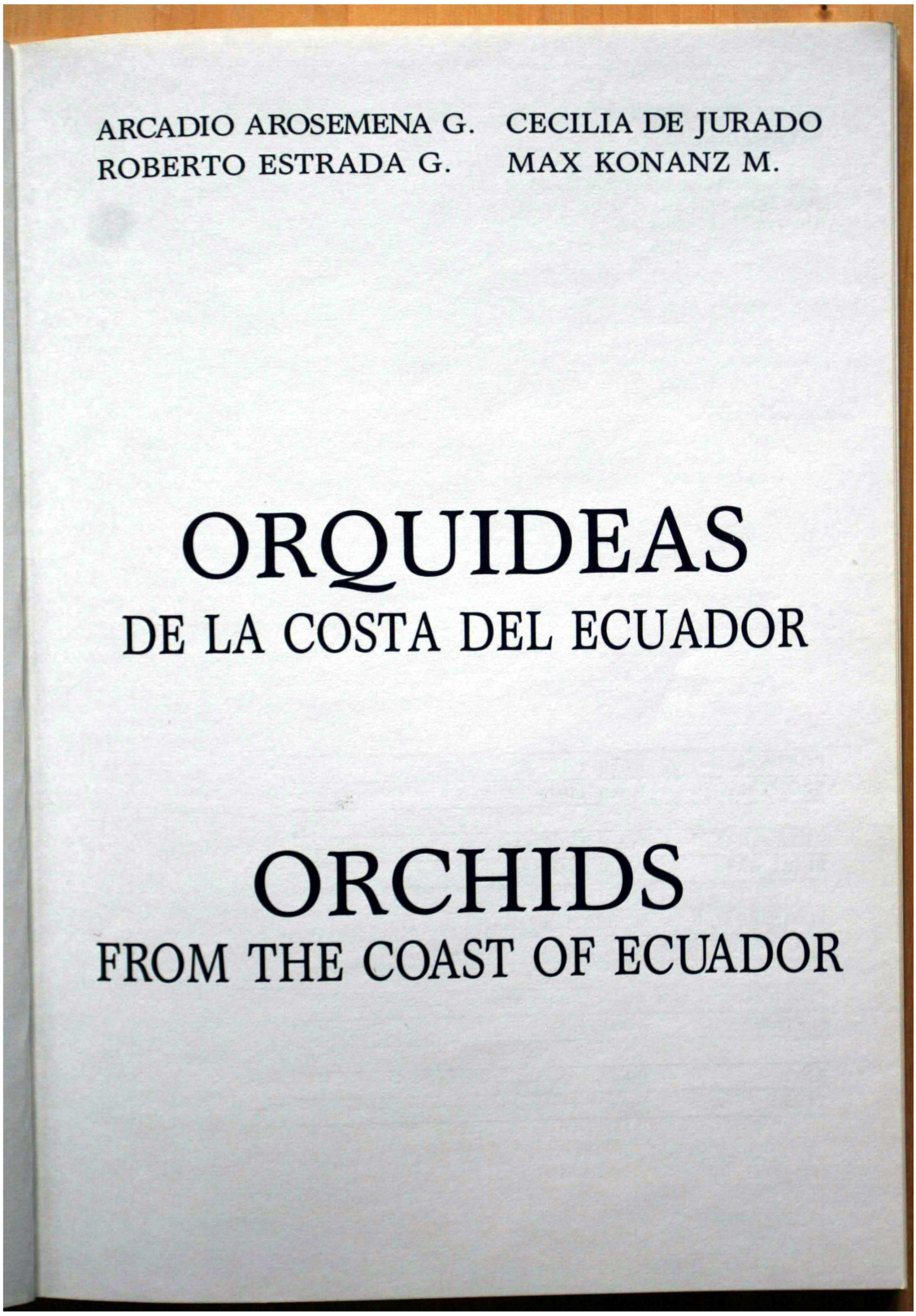
ORQUIDEAS DE LA COSTA DEL ECUADOR
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